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in this most enjoyable of Latin writers, will bear, for English readers, a literal translation, namely, the three books of the Odes, the Secular Hymn, and also "as many of the Epodes," says Mr. Thornton in his preface, "as I myself greatly care for." Very nearly literal is his version, far more literal than the versions just mentioned, or than Dryden's, or Lyttleton's, or Martin's; and yet, to our feeling, it is fuller of charm than either of these, or indeed than any other that we know. For Mr. Thornton has brought to his task, besides poetic feeling and love for his author, the gifts which we already know in his prose work, and which are essential for the translator—gifts which, we may add, characterized Donne and Pope respectively—the twofold faculties of directness and of ingenuity in expression. He displays, too, a knowledge and skill in the modern ingenuities of rhyme and metre, traits which give a remarkable freshness to his work. The original metres he has not sought, except in a few instances, to preserve; in these, he tells us, he found himself "confronted by difficulties for the most part absolutely insuperable," of which the chief was his rigorous self-restriction to the synonyms of Horace's small vocabulary; and we believe that, if he had spent much labor upon the reproduction of the Alcaic and Sapphic metres, his translation would have missed being what it now is—eminently readable, in spite of its literalness. Take, for instance, the eighth and ninth Odes of Book III. ("Martius cœlebs" and "Donec gratus eram"). These translations—and they are scarcely better than his average rendition—are in the best sense artist's work. From the first sentence of his preface, we feel that we have in this writer a master of words; and we do not lose the conviction when, occasionally, we meet some of those gritty phrases, those asperities of diction, which are scarcely evitable by the translator who is bent upon faithfulness. And to the present taste for literal translations, Mr. Thornton has here, without refining at all upon the provinces and functions of the translator, given a really noteworthy response.

8.—*From Egypt to Japan.* By HENRY M. FIELD, D. D. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. 1877.

Books of travel that take us over familiar ground have to be largely subjective. Personal incident and reflection are the only possible novelties. It is the traveler himself that charms us, and he may go where he will. When Dr. Johnson sets out on a tour, taking Boswell with him, it matters little whether they go to the Heb-

rides, or only down to Ramsgate—it is Dr. Johnson all the same. But, where the ground is not so familiar, we care less for the entertainment and more for the instruction offered. What we look for first of all is information, which has need to be not exact only, but also of real interest and importance. And so the personality of the traveler comes in here likewise. The more he has of insight and of culture, the more broad, catholic, and genial he is, the better. Dr. Field's first volume, "From the Lakes of Killarney to the Golden Horn," gave great pleasure to a multitude of old friends, and gained for him many new ones. But to him, as to them, the sights were old, and only the lights and shadows could be new. This second volume, "From Egypt to Japan," which completes the author's journey round the globe, has the decided advantage of greater objective novelty. There is, of course, the old charm of the Orient, ever old and ever new; the paths are less beaten, and important changes are everywhere going on. Of the twenty-five chapters that make up the book, eight are given to Egypt, twelve to India, and one each to the Red Sea and Indian Ocean, to Burmah, Java, China, and Japan. Our author went up and down the Nile on one of the government line of steamers. The *dahabeeah* allows more time for ingrained impressions; but, with Brugsch's programme carried out, nothing of moment was omitted. That witching midnight in the heart of the Great Pyramid, with Dr. Grant, of Cairo, was not, however, in Brugsch's programme. Dr. Field saw both Egypts; not merely the old one of the fourth, twelfth, eighteenth, and nineteenth dynasties, the much-described Egypt of the pyramids, tombs, and temples, but also the new Egypt of Mehemet Ali and his successors. Of this new Egypt we get a very faithful picture. Ismail Pasha, the present energetic khedive, is both praised and censured with intelligent and just discrimination. His new judicial system, "the one bright spot in the state of Egypt," is explained and applauded, and the credit of it given, where it first and mainly belongs, to Nubar Pasha, the best statesman Egypt has had of late. India very properly gets the lion's share of the volume. The average Englishman makes it a part almost of his religion to know all about India. The average American may learn a great deal from these twelve carefully-studied chapters. With much vivid description of men and things, vital questions of government, of race, of religion, are very broadly, temperately, and discreetly handled. The story of the great mutiny is well rehearsed. English pluck and heroism are duly acknowledged, as are also the signal benefits

of English rule in India, while English right to rule there is shown to be nothing more nor better than the old Roman right of conquest justifying itself by its beneficence. In the admirable chapter on "Christian Missions in India" we are treated to no foregone conclusion. Both sides of the question are fairly presented, and the balance is soberly struck between the two. The notice of Burmah is very brief, but amends are made by referring us to the best book on the subject, a portly volume of 900 pages by Mr. Mason, an American missionary there. The chapter on Java is one of the freshest and best of the twenty-five. We shall never be quite happy, any of us who read this chapter, till we have seen the wonderful island with our own eyes. The panorama fitly concludes with China and Japan. These two peoples, like their Occidental parallels, the English and French, are best understood by being compared and contrasted. And so, by way of the Pacific, our author gets round home again. His opportunities abroad were exceptionally good, and were diligently improved. But the before and the after were not neglected. He went prepared to see and hear, and returned to work up patiently the materials he had gathered. He gives us a book conspicuous for its polished diction, its easy flow of narrative, its judicial fairness and common-sense, and, above all, for its gentle charity. It was well worth the toil and trouble of the long journey that the author is able at last to testify that in all his wanderings he has "met with no rudeness in word or act from Turks or Arabs, Hindoos or Malays, Chinese or Japanese."

9.—*Money*. By FRANCIS A. WALKER, Professor of Political Economy in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College, and Lecturer in Political Economy in the Johns Hopkins University; author of "The Statistical Atlas of the United States," "The Wages Question," etc. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 1878. 8vo, pp. 550.

EVERY professor of political economy seems to regard it as incumbent upon him to put forth a new book on some branch of that complex science, whether he has anything new to present or not. If he has prepared a series of lectures for the students of a university, wherein he has poured into new bottles the old mixtures of a hundred doctors, he is not content until it has been published in a bulky volume, to encumber an overloaded market. The only justification that any man could plead at this time for giving us a new book on finance is, that he presents clearly, concisely, and in a tell-